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Country programme document for China (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Over the past 30 years, China has achieved unprecedented economic and social transformation with impressive progress in poverty reduction and human development. During this period, China's gross domestic product (GDP) has grown at an average annual rate of 9.8 per cent and its Human Development Index, at 0.483 in 1980, has risen to 0.719,[1] placing China in the high human development category. China achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals before 2015, and has lifted 471 million people out of extreme poverty between 1990 and 2005,[2] thus making a huge impact on achieving Goal 1 globally. China's vision is a *xiaokang* (well-off) society in an all-around way by 2020, for which the Government will endeavour to improve people's livelihoods, overcome a middle-income trap and build a resource-saving and environmentally friendly society.[3] This vision will be implemented through the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020), which this country programme is designed to support.

2. China has gained development experience of relevance to other countries. China's profile is rising and there are growing expectations for its engagement in the global development debate. At the same time, China remains a developing country with a gross national income per capita of $6,560 in 2013.[4] It faces significant challenges, some lingering and others resulting from rapid economic growth, which can negatively impact progress towards sustainable development.

3. **Eradicating poverty and reducing inequality**. As a developing country, China remains confronted with poverty and high levels of inequalities in income, wealth and access to employment and social services. Those are mainly caused by geographical disparities in investments, limited redistribution effects of macroeconomic policies and varying coverage rates in social protection schemes. There are 82.49 million Chinese citizens living under the national rural poverty line,[5] most of whom are located in remote areas with limited opportunities for productive activities and access to markets. The Gini coefficient, though it fell from a 2008 peak of 0.491, remains high at 0.473 in 2013,[6] making China a high income-disparity country. Rural-urban, regional and gender disparities constrain poverty reduction and human development. The urban-rural ratio of household income per capita remains above 3:1. While their economic growth rates are currently above the national average, the provinces of the Western region still record lower income levels and higher poverty rates.

4. Gender income inequalities are pronounced and exist across regions and occupation groups. The Survey on the Status of Chinese Women[7] shows that the average income of employed rural women relative to that of employed men declined from 79 per cent in 1990 to 56 per cent in 2010. The prevalence of violence against women is estimated at 24.7 per cent[8], which a recently drafted domestic violence law is seeking to address. Women constitute 38.5 per cent of civil servants, but 8 per cent of heads of ministries are women.

5. **Managing rapid urbanization in a context of an aging population.** With a population of 1.37 billion,[9] China's development is significantly affected by unparalleled changes in

[1] Global Human Development Report 2014.

[2] China's Progress Towards the Millennium Development Goals 2013, report jointly published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations system in China (September 2013).

[3] Government report, March 2015.

[4] World Development Indicators 2014.

[5] Net income 2, 300 renminbi per year as of 2013; National Bureau of Statistics.

[6] National Bureau of Statistics.

[7] All China Women's Federation.

[8] The figure refers to the 24.7 per cent of women between the ages of 18 and 64 years who during their marriages have been subjected to different forms of violence including verbal and physical abuse, based on the third survey of Chinese women's social status by the All China Women's Federation and the National Bureau of Statistics.

[9] By the end of 2014, according to the National Economic and Social Development Statistics Gazette.

urbanization, migration and aging. In the 1980s, one Chinese citizen out of five was living in cities. Today, primarily as a result of internal migrations, over half of them live in urban areas. With an additional 310 million people projected to migrate, the urbanization rate will reach 60 per cent by 2020. The 2013 National Human Development Report[10] highlighted that the pace and scale of China's urbanization and migration flows pose daunting challenges for infrastructure, urban governance and provision of, and access to, public services. Despite remarkable economic achievements, inadequate supply of public goods and services remains a weak link in development.[11]China's demography is undergoing a major change, with a fertility rate of 1.56 that is well below the replacement rate of 2.1, and the percentage of the population over age 60 projected to increase from nearly 15 per cent in 2013 to 33 per cent in 2050. These trends will have profound economic, financial and social consequences including a rapid and sizable shrinkage of the workforce, a soaring old-age dependency ratio and a heavy reliance on the recently expanded pension and social protection systems, with a pressing need to fund them adequately.

6. **Protecting the environment while pursuing economic development**. With China relying on coal for 66 per cent of its energy supply, compounded by insufficiently developed environmental policies and lack of systematic enforcement, China is experiencing severe air, water and soil pollution and loss in biodiversity. The World Bank estimates that the costs of environmental and natural resource degradation will reach 9 per cent of GDP. Globally, China is the largest energy consumer and the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases. At the same time, it is the world leader in clean energy, with $54 billion invested in 2013.

7. China is vulnerable to climate change and prone to disasters, which annually affect over 300 million people and cause a 1 to 2 per cent drop in GDP.[12] While China has made large infrastructure investments and has been highly effective in disaster response and reduction of people's vulnerability to natural hazards, the nature of risks and exposure to disasters are evolving. Specific efforts will be required to ensure that China's large investments in infrastructures – both domestic and international - are risk-informed and contribute to building resilience. In addition, pollution and urbanization make ecosystems more fragile. Some 95 per cent of the 10 million poorest people in China live in ecologically-fragile zones and are most adversely affected by disasters.[13] For resilience building, growth needs to be combined with sustainable natural resource management. This requires a fundamental shift towards a low-carbon economy, significant investments in environmental protection and renewable energy. It also requires strengthening and enforcing laws and regulations. Finally, it requires expanding public interest litigation for environmental damage.

8. **Managing growth slowdown while rebalancing the economy's structure**. Addressing the challenges hampering sustainable development coincides with a slowdown and a rebalancing of the economy. Growth rates around 7 per cent (dubbed the 'new normal') are projected for the coming years, which may strain the allocation of public financial resources when pressure increases due to an aging population, migration and urbanization. China needs to find a more inclusive and balanced growth pattern with new jobs created in the service sector and expanded coverage and funding of the pension and social protection systems. This will allow a decrease in the saving rates, currently at 50 per cent of GDP, and an increase of purchasing power of a large share of the population, which will in turn reduce poverty and inequalities.

9. To achieve a 'soft landing' and the rebalancing of the economy, in November 2013, the Third Plenum of the 18th Chinese Communist Party Central Committee set out a new stage

[10] 'Sustainable and Livable Cities: Toward Ecological Civilization', UNDP/Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.
[11] Speech by Premier Li Keqiang at World Economic Forum, 2015.
[12] Brief on the Natural Disaster-Induced Losses in China, Ministry of Civil Affairs, 2010; Review and Prospects of China's 25 year Comprehensive Disaster Reduction, 2015.
[13] Presentation on Disaster Impact to Poor Areas in China, International Poverty Reduction Centre of China, 2011.

for comprehensive reforms. Those include reducing the number of public entities, simplifying administrative processes for higher efficiency and transparency, and expanding the role of social organizations, in essence coming from the civil society, in the provision of public services. Pricing of natural resources and environmental protection taxes will be introduced to reflect market needs, scarcity and damages to the environment. Carbon-intensity emissions per unit of GDP are to be cut by 40 per cent by 2020 against 2005 levels.

10. **Engaging in the global development agenda and responding to expectations.** China is actively engaged in global issues, including the sustainable development goals and climate change. China is also expanding partnerships with other developing countries, in particular through South-South cooperation. For the period 2010-2012, it provided $14.41 billion in grants and interest-free and concessional loans, of which 51.8 per cent went to Africa and 52.1 per cent to the least developed countries.[14] China is contributing to the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and is setting up a 'Silk Road Fund'. To ensure a positive impact and respond to the growing expectations on China's engagement, national capacity to deal with global issues and provide development cooperation needs strengthening.

11. **Current UNDP support and future opportunities.** Under the 2011-2015 programme, UNDP contributed to significant changes in China's domestic legal framework, including a revamped social protection that benefited 250 million people, new procedures facilitating registration for 30,000 civil society organizations (CSOs) and support to the abolishment of the re-education through labour system. Projects increased income for poor women and improved access to public services and legal aid for migrant workers, thus contributing to poverty reduction. To reduce the vulnerability of poor communities and ecosystems, UNDP projects expanded the amount of protected areas by 1.2 million hectares. As China increasingly engaged in South-South cooperation, UNDP piloted triangular cooperation projects which proved the value of this modality.

12. This document draws lessons from the previous programme cycle, including the value of engaging with Chinese think tanks for substantive analysis and policy impact, and that of a pilot approach for institutionalization and scaling up as done in the areas of legal aid and ethnic minority development. To effectively respond to China's current needs, UNDP will shift from general training to targeted capacity-building based on joint multi-year policy research, which will distill new development ideas. The programme takes into account recommendations from the country programme review that cross-cutting linkages should be established[15] and that gender be integrated into all outcomes rather than being a standalone outcome, and recommendations from project evaluations that UNDP should be more involved in project monitoring and oversight.[16]

13. China is facing increasingly complex and sophisticated development issues, and both the interaction between them and the associated risks are also shifting. A qualitative shift is therefore required to effectively target poverty and inequalities. China as a global player is also at a point where it can foster a transformational change in other countries through support to the post-2015 agenda. While international financial institutions offer expertise on macroeconomic policies, this programme addresses these shifts with a development strategy to boost resilience through social protection and support to targeted groups; achieve a step change in natural resources management with mitigated risks and generation of externalities for poverty and inequality reduction; and achieve a qualitative move in how South-South cooperation can foster development prospects in the global South.

[14] Second White Paper on China's Foreign Aid, 2014.

[15] "It is clear that cross-cutting linkages did emerge during implementation. These linkages were usually not specifically mentioned in the CPD, or perhaps in the projects themselves (…), yet they did emerge." Country programme review, 2014.

[16] Alternatives to DDT usage (2014); Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of Huaihe river basin (2012); Conservation and sustainable utilization of wild relatives of crops in China (2013).

14. The Government is encouraging innovation to address its new domestic and international challenges. UNDP will therefore deliver research and knowledge products focused on new policy ideas. In line with China's approach to reform, these ideas will be piloted with national partners to experiment policy innovations and cutting-edge development approaches. In addition to documenting and disseminating results, UNDP will help design scaling-up in targeted provinces or nationwide, and for potential use under South-South cooperation. The systematic use of new technologies and 'big data' will underpin those efforts. UNDP will build on partnerships forged with leading Chinese information technology firms for innovative solutions on issues such as electronic waste, for example.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. This country programme focuses on key emerging issues that will impact China's sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental aspects. In light of China's development experience and global significance, it will contribute to simultaneous poverty eradication and inequality reduction in China and in the world through support to domestic development and South-South cooperation.

16. The country programme is closely aligned with government priorities and national policies, in particular the 13th Five-Year Plan. It is also fully aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 with strong linkages to the UNDP Regional Programme for Asia and the Pacific on issues of relevance to China such as South-South cooperation, urbanization, climate change, rule of law and legal aid services. Among the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups identified in the 2016-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), it will focus on minorities, migrants, people living with HIV/AIDS and other diseases, the rural and urban poor and populations living in a fragile environment. The programme will place specific attention on women, taking into consideration their specific economic, social, environmental or ethnic vulnerabilities. This programme also adopts geographical targeting with a focus on Western provinces, in particular the areas with the highest incidence of poverty. UNDP will intensify its advocacy role by expanding the use of modern technology and social media, while tailoring messages to reach the largest possible Chinese audience.

17. Within the framework of the UNDAF, the country programme will generate strong synergies with other parts of the United Nations development system. Specific synergies will be developed with the International Labour Organization (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other relevant agencies on the issue of social protection and inequalities, as well as the specific issues of gender-based economic disparities and gender-based violence. The programme will complement assistance by other agencies – in particular the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Industrial Development Organization – for climate change, energy efficiency and environmental protection. UNDP will coordinate its interventions with the rest of the United Nations development system through the theme groups established to facilitate the implementation of the new UNDAF.

Outcome 1. More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.

18. Contributing to reforms, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantages to catalyse innovation, support participatory approaches and apply project results for policy changes. It will focus on the challenges derived from urbanization, migration and aging and their impact on poverty and inequalities. Taking further the research conducted on social protection with the Development Research Centre of the State Council and the Ministry for

Human Resources and Social Security, UNDP will focus on supporting a gender-responsive social protection system that includes urban migrants and their families, as well as on the testing of new mechanism for service delivery involving CSOs. Together with ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women, UNDP will promote a multidimensional approach to poverty reduction that goes beyond income poverty. It will support the Leading Group on Poverty of the State Council and the International Poverty Reduction Centre of China to reflect this approach in national policies and poverty monitoring at the central and local levels. To anticipate the impact of internal migrations to cities, UNDP will work with local governments at municipal level to study urban poverty trends and formulate policy responses.

19. In line with the Government's anti-poverty strategy, UNDP will adopt geographical targeting for poverty reduction with a focus on ethnic minorities and women in the provinces of Western China. The strategy is to reach the poorest people in the poorest areas through a combination of complementary interventions. Projects will improve the livelihoods of ethnic minorities through the empowerment of women and the promotion of participatory approaches so that women are agents of their own development. With the banking sector, UNDP will support peer-to-peer lending, allowing poor communities to access financing so that they can engage in productive activities and access markets. In recognition of the strong link that exists between poverty reduction and access to services, vulnerable groups will be supported in their rights and entitlements for access to justice and social services. With the China Law Society, UNDP will conduct research on women and access to land rights, including comparative studies with other relevant countries, with the ultimate goal of enhancing women's empowerment.

20. Building on past projects that supported the development of legal aid in China, UNDP will support the provision of legal aid services for vulnerable populations, including people living with HIV, persons with disabilities and minorities. Working closely with national counterparts, UNDP will support the institutionalization of these services within the Government's national legal aid programme. To inform these developments, UNDP will also promote South-South exchanges on community-based legal aid service provision.

Outcome 2. More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth.

21. The cost of environmental degradation in economic and human development terms, including poverty, inequalities and vulnerabilities, has been recognized, as has the need to adopt sustainable natural resource management. A revised environment law, which entered into effect in 2015, introduced more stringent environmental regulations and harsher sanctions for violations. The 13th Five-Year Plan is expected to set more ambitious targets for the period 2016-2020. However, while in many cases new policies will be formulated, in other cases, policies may already exist but their implementation is challenging, either due to the existence of barriers such as insufficiently developed regulations that hamper implementation, or capacity constraints, in particular at the local level.

22. UNDP will therefore provide policy advice and support to the implementation of national environmental policies, so that they contribute to the reduction of poverty, inequalities and vulnerabilities. Building on its close cooperation with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry for Environmental Protection (MEP), and other government agencies charged with designing policies and improving incentives, regulations and law enforcement, as well as the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, UNDP will support the testing of new ideas and practices that can be scaled up countrywide, such as carbon trading and taxation. It will provide relevant information about international experience on such policies. With the Ministry of Finance and the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of MEP, UNDP will maintain its large portfolio under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Montreal Protocol and possibly the Green Climate Fund to address environment and energy issues, particularly in Western provinces. The programme will build the capacity of local

governments in sustainable urban planning to integrate sustainability goals into economic plans and improve understanding of climate budgeting. The active involvement of poor local communities in ecosystem protection will be pursued to strengthen the poverty-environment nexus and ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups, especially the poor and women, are fully taken into account. In conjunction with the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030, UNDP will support the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning, particularly in the provinces of Western China that are especially vulnerable to natural disasters. To maximize the impact of GEF and Montreal Protocol projects, UNDP will engage with private companies, which are increasingly key players in China, and encourage them to address ecosystem protection, water management, energy efficiency, chemical management and electronic waste management.

23. To ensure synergies with other outcomes, poverty reduction impact, improved sustainable livelihoods of targeted vulnerable groups and the impact of climate change on women will be key criteria in formulating advice for environmental policies as well as in designing and implementing UNDP projects. UNDP will aim to share China's lessons learned through South-South cooperation, so as to support other developing countries to deliver green growth in an innovative and poverty-reducing manner.

Outcome 3. The effectiveness of China's engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world.

24. Under their strengthened partnership agreement,[17] UNDP and China have developed several joint initiatives for South-South and triangular cooperation. Building on those, UNDP will work with China for the full potential of South-South cooperation to be harnessed and to accelerate transformational change for the sustainable development goals, working with Governments and other actors. As China's lead partner in South-South cooperation, UNDP will increase cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development and Reform Commission, line ministries and influential think tanks. UNDP will offer a platform to support China's engagement in global issues, in particular support to the implementation of the sustainable development goals and the post-2105 development agenda. Also in support of the post-2015 agenda, it will facilitate a dialogue with other development partners and devise mechanisms to facilitate exchanges of knowledge and South-South cooperation.

25. With its in-depth knowledge of China's foreign aid, UNDP will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Commerce and other national institutions, particularly through joint research and exchange of experience with other providers of development cooperation. In response to demand from national counterparts, UNDP will conduct analysis on new global and regional trends in South-South cooperation and will share its own and other development cooperation practices to inform the formulation and implementation of China's aid and South-South cooperation policies. As a knowledge broker, UNDP will assist China to document and publicize its development cooperation experience. Leveraging its country office network, UNDP will support China in ensuring that its actions in other developing countries effectively support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals, in particular for poverty reduction. Triangular cooperation projects will help utilize China's own domestic experiences and complement its bilateral support, while also making the most of the expertise and mandate of UNDP. To ensure synergies with other outcomes, UNDP will particularly focus its South-South cooperation work with China on the areas of poverty reduction, renewable energy, energy efficiency, disaster risk reduction and climate change. Finally, working with the government commission administering state-owned enterprises,

[17] Memorandum of Understanding for Strengthened Cooperation between the Government of People's Republic of China and UNDP, September 2010.

UNDP will support the development of regulatory frameworks and sustainable business practices for Chinese companies operating in other developing countries, and will help study and disseminate international and national best practices.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme will mainly be nationally executed with the Ministry of Commerce as the coordinating authority for UNDP in China.

27. The programme's ambition is to position UNDP as a policy adviser to support China's reform and to trigger behavioural changes conducive to sustainable human development. This will require a depth of substantive expertise and a high level of responsiveness, with the associated risk of not delivering in a timely manner the contributions national counterparts need and expect from UNDP. To manage this risk, UNDP will need to build its country office capacity, introducing new staff profiles and continuously adjusting to China's evolving needs. UNDP will also draw on expertise at headquarters and regional levels alongside that of the United Nations system and will seek to engage in long-term agreements with renowned experts.

28. A critical risk pertains to difficulties in mobilizing funding in a middle-income country like China. To deliver the intended results with reduced core funding, the implementation of the programme will have to rely on resource mobilization, especially from domestic sources. To manage this risk, UNDP and the Government will collaborate to mobilize the needed resources, in particular from the Government itself. This will be done using modalities under which the Government has already contributed substantially to projects and by exploring new modalities for government contributions and mobilization of other resources including the private sector, foundations and philanthropic organizations. UNDP will maintain cooperation with donors interested in global issues. If despite these efforts, the adequate level of resources is not mobilized, programme priorities would be re-examined to recalibrate the UNDP operation in China and refocus the scope of its engagement.

29. The programme will comply with the UNDP social and environmental quality standards, which will be applied at the formulation stage and will incorporate stakeholder response mechanisms. Operational phase risks related to project quality and compliance will be managed through project risk logs and quarterly reports. Audits and spot checks will strengthen quality assurance. The programme will also integrate disaster risk to inform project formulation and implementation. In particular, it will integrate the use of early warning systems.

30. This country programme document outlines the contributions of UNDP to national priorities and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures as well as the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. Efforts towards a more data-driven and evidence-based approach to planning, monitoring and evaluation will be intensified under this programme. A balanced selection of outcome and project evaluations will provide evidence of progress made and lessons learned. Data sources such as the National Statistics Institute and reports from sectoral agencies will be employed to support evidence-based monitoring and evaluation. In addition, data yielded by UNDP research will be used systematically for planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation purposes.

32. Results-based management will be integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects, applying the Integrated Results and Resources Framework derived from the

Strategic Plan. The annual dialogue between the United Nations system and the Government, introduced under the UNDAF, will provide a platform for reporting progress made and results achieved.

33. Special attention will be devoted to pilot projects with clearly defined baselines, objectives and benchmarks, rigorous performance assessment plans and evaluations to provide evidence that will allow for scaling up.

Annex. Results and resources framework for China (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: *Equitable development and poverty reduction*				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: A greater proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** ***(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)** *[to be reviewed further in light of the integrated budget]*
Indicator 1.1: Gini Coefficient Baseline (2013): 0.473 Target (2020): (TBD) Indicator 1.2: Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (purchasing power parity) (% of population) Baseline (2011): 6.3% Target (2020): (TBD)	Data source: • IMF, World Bank • Government official data Current year data is unavailable at the time of CPD formulation. Baseline information indicates the latest official data. Targets will be determined upon the finalization of China's 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020).	**Output 1.1: Targeted poor and most vulnerable have an increased income and better access to financial services.** Indicator 1.1.1: Number of new jobs created for ethnic minority women and rural residents through poverty reduction programmes Baseline ethnic minority women (2015): 0 Baseline rural residents (2015): 0 Target ethnic minority women (2020): 5,000 Target rural residents (2020): 35,000 Indicator 1.1.2: Number of beneficiaries who have access to financial services through rural financial cooperatives and inclusive finance programmes Baseline (2015): 3,399 Target (2020): 30,000 **Output 1.2: The targeted most marginalized people have an increased access to justice and social services.** Indicator 1.2.1: Number of additional marginalized people benefitting from legal aid and literacy programmes Baseline women (2015): 0 Baseline persons living with HIV (PLHIV) (2015): 0 Baseline persons with a disability (PWD) (2015): 0 Baseline environmental pollution victims (2015): 0 Target women (2020): 2,225 Target PLHIV (2020): 4,000 Target PWD (2020): 350 Target environmental pollution victims (2020): 100 Indicator 1.2.2: Number of UNDP policy research recommendations focusing on improving legal and social services which are taken up by the Chinese Government in its legislative, planning and fiscal frameworks	The National People's Congress; Supreme People's Court; Ministry of Civil Affairs Ministry of Justice; China Law Society; China Academy of Governance; Provincial governments; Think tanks; NGOs;	**Regular 3,320,000** **Other 36,480,000**

		Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 3 Indicator 1.2.3: Number of people reached by sensitization campaigns on access to justice, rights and entitlements of marginalized populations including women, PLHIV, lesbian/gay, bisexual/transgender persons, persons with disabilities and migrant workers Baseline (2015): 1,500 Target (2020): 3,000 **Output 1.3: Targeted governance and rule of law reforms, supported by UNDP, promote more inclusive decision-making processes and the development of civil society** Indicator 1.3.1: Extent to which piloted public consultations contribute to the standardization of participatory mechanisms in governance processes and lead to more systematic involvement of women, PLHIV and persons with disabilities Baseline (2015): Very partially (2) Target (2020): Largely (4) Indicator 1.3.2: Number of government regulations and policies expanding the role of CSOs and supporting their functioning with the general public. Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2020): 3		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improved and sustainable environment				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
Indicator 2.1: National carbon dioxide emissions per unit GDP (kg/Yuan) Baseline (2013): 0.231 Target (2020): 0.194 Indicator 2.2: Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons consumption (in ozone-depleting potential (ODP) tonnes) Baseline (2015): 16,978.9	Data source: • Government official data • International multiyear agreements pledged	**Output 2.1: China's actions on climate change mitigation, biodiversity and chemicals across sectors are scaled up, funded and implemented.** Indicator 2.1.1: Extent to which adopted regulations, ordinances and standards bring about low emissions and climate resilient development Baseline (2015): Not adequate (1) Target (2020): Largely (4) Indicator 2.1.2: Total ODP tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons consumption that companies committed to reduce by signing the UNDP project agreements Baseline (2015): 279.3 Target (2020): 1,013.95 Indicator 2.1.3: Extend to which adopted regulations, ordinances and standards bring about stronger biodiversity protection Baseline (2015): Not adequately (1) Target (2020): Largely (4)	China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges of the Ministry of Commerce; National Development and Reform Commission ; Ministry of Science and Technology; Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of Environmental Protection ; Ministry of Agriculture; State Oceanic Administration ; State Forestry Administration; Private sector ;	**Regular: 2,500,000** **Other: 194,800,000**

Target (2020): 12,262.51 Indicator 2.3: Number of hectares of land covered by protected area measures Baseline (2014): 142,080,000 Target (2020): 142,364,160		Indicator 2.1.4: Number of tons of brominated flame retardants containing plastic/resins performed/reused that companies committed to reduce by signing the UNDP project agreements. Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 3,000 **Output 2.2: Regulatory and capacity barriers for the sustained and widespread adoption of environmentally sustainable strategy implementation identified and taken up/committed to remove by the Government** Indicator 2.2.1: Number of new policy recommendations focusing on climate change policy and sustainable urbanization practices that are adopted by the Chinese government in their legislative, planning or fiscal frameworks Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 3 Indicator 2.2.2: Number of barriers inhibiting the implementation of the multi-lateral environmental agreements in China Baseline technical barriers (2015): 9 Baseline capacity barriers (2015): 61 Baseline institutional barriers (2015): 32 Baseline regulatory barriers (2015): 22 Target technical barriers (2020): 0 Target capacity barriers (2020): 0 Target institutional barriers (2020): 0 Target regulatory barriers (2020): 0 **Output 2.3: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to assess natural and man-made risks, and enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and subnational levels** Indicator 2.3.1: Number of national and/or subnational plans and programmes that are informed by multi-hazard disaster and climate risk assessments Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 5 Indicator 2.3.2: Number of national disaster risk reduction and/or integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation plans, and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2020): 3 Indicator 2.3.3: Number of legislative or regulatory provisions for managing disaster and climate risks Baseline (2015): 1	Local institutions; Think tanks; Others China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges of the Ministry of Commerce ; National Development and Reform Commission ; Ministry of Science and Technology ; Ministry of Environmental Protection ; Ministry of Agriculture; State Oceanic Administration; State Forestry Administration; Private sector ; Think tanks; Local institutions; Others National Committee for Disaster Reduction and its member agencies; CSOs; Private sector Universities and research institutes;	

		Target (2020): 3 **Output 2.4: Preparedness systems in place to effectively reduce risks, prevent crisis and enhance resilience at all levels of government and community** Indicator 2.4.1: Number of early warning systems for major natural hazards (e.g., geophysical and climate-induced hazards) and man-made crisis Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2020): 3 Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of people at risk of major natural hazards and man-made crisis that are covered by multi-hazard preparedness plans Baseline (2015): 10% Target (2020): 20%		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Enhanced global engagement				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: The effectiveness of China's engagement in international cooperation is enhanced for the mutual benefit of China and the world.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.				
Indicator 3.1: Number of national South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships Baseline (2015): 7 Target (2020): 15 Indicator 3.2: Number of countries implementing innovative solutions shared by China to progress towards sustainable development goal targets Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 25	Data source: • Government official data, including its website • African Union official data, including its website	**Output 3.1: China's substantive engagement in global and regional development dialogues is recognized as positive for other developing countries** Indicator 3.1.1: No. of documented consultations undertaken between the Chinese Government and developing countries that result in new development cooperation agreements Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 2 **Output 3.2: China expands and improves the effectiveness of its development cooperation with other developing countries** Indicator 3.2.1: Number of trilateral partnerships with China established in key priority areas Baseline (2015): 4 Target (2020): 10 Indicator 3.2.2: Number of China's aid initiatives that adhere to the effective development cooperation principles of stronger transparency, ownership by recipient countries, results focus and inclusiveness Baseline (2015): 1 Target (2020): 10 Indicator 3.2.3: Number of poor people targeted via trilateral cooperation and knowledge exchange pilot initiatives in partner countries Baseline (2015): 100 Target (2020): 1,000 **Output 3.3: China's businesses adopt a more responsible social, environmental**	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Commerce; Communist Party of China; Line ministries Think tanks Ministry of Commerce; National Development and Reform Commission ; International Poverty Reduction Center of China; Line ministries; Think tanks; Counterparts; in partner countries Ministry of Commerce; National Development and Reform Commission;	**Regular 800,000** **Other 12,100,000**

		and economic footprint in other developing countries Indicator 3.3.1: Number of businesses engaged in 'sustainable business abroad' initiatives that demonstrate improved social, environmental and economic footprint. Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 50	State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council; Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation; New partners to be determined	
			Total resources	Regular: $6,620,000 Other: $243,380,000